

The Evening Herald.

Published by
THE EVENING HERALD, INC.
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Published every afternoon except Sunday, at 124 North Second Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

One month by mail or carrier.....\$1.00
One week by carrier.....15¢
One year by mail or carrier
in advance.....\$10.00

Telephones:
Business Office.....128
Editorial Room.....127

BIRTHS TO 1915.

SEVERAL times during the past few days the Herald has expressed the belief that Albuquerque and New Mexico have no cause for dissatisfaction with business conditions locally and the whole result of business done in 1914. We have had our own, and many of us have more than held our own, which is probably a great deal more than enough of the rest of the country can say for itself. In last week's history lesson is a report of a trip of Mr. Boles W. Holmes of Holmes' Statistical Association, Inc., in which he shows by dividing the country in three divisions, of good conditions, fair conditions and poor conditions, the part should good conditions and including all of the central and central western states, about two-thirds of New Mexico is included. The southern part of the state is included in the "fair conditions" section. This seems to be a fair statement of the case. Because of good weather conditions and high prices for our principal products New Mexico has managed to maintain its business average a little above the usual scale, whereas the country as a whole has been a good deal below the scale.

With the indications clear for general business in the nation above the average in 1915, and with all of our own favorable conditions still standing intact, we have every reason to look forward to the year entered today with cheerful confidence. Our legislature may have much to do with the immediate future of business in the state, but we should hope that its influence will be good, rather than evil and the Herald will hold to that hope until there is evidence to the contrary. Wool next spring will bring a higher price than in 1914; and during the summer and fall of 1915 cattle and lambs will bring larger prices than during the past autumn. One farmed acreage has been materially extended and this includes irrigation as well as dry farming sections. Crops in the one are assured and there is no reason to expect any receding from the practical development accomplished last year in the dry farming districts.

With an aggressive development policy in the state government such as can be supplied by proper legislative action, regarding immigration and publicity, and with team work among our communities, we should be able to make great forward strides during the next twelve months.

Here in Albuquerque we have cause for congratulation in the local situation. In some ways the past year has been a hard one. In common with the rest of the country "money has been tight," one of our principal industries has been closed during the greater part of the year. A fair prospect of a second and independent railroad line was blotted by the great war. In a less vigorous and aggressive community these successive strokes of bad luck might have staggered us. It seems on the contrary, to have had but temporary effect—if staggering us. We are down to a lower peak of枯萎 and to a lesser condition of the mind. We know if you please, "where we are at" and that we have to work with; and it is evident we are prepared to go ahead without development and our continued growth without the promised outside assistance on which we have been counting so much—and as some of us believe, too much. We are upon the right basis of our own resources.

Let us look 1915 squarely in the face measure it and its possibilities and ourselves and our resources without any dreams or undue inflation of chest of head; and upon this basis go into the new year with a smile that won't come off.

WATCH IT GROW.

LET US watch with care, not to say prayer, the first genuine genuine baby to come into the world. The child of parents who passed the required examinations under the Wisconsin emigrant law, before marriage, it stands as the first offspring of properly registered and duly authenticated human stock. According to the theories upon which the Wisconsin law is based this child should birth, bone, bark, grain or skin

only when human should pass from under the fastest raters at ten and one-half months, when, having reached exact weights and measurements, it should pass directly to a muscle making diet, continuing theron until four years and two months have passed, when the automatic brain developing or producing equipment will be applied.

Locally following out the theory of the regularization, the Indian infant at twenty-one should be a combination of Adonis, Jack Johnson the second, Thomas A. Edison and a three-year-old bull calf. Barring accidents of environment, etc., which may possibly make it such a combination, it is more likely to be freckled, red-headed, possessed of a slight stoop and a retiring disposition. Then, too, the child may not live to be twenty-one.

ON THE 1915 BASIS.

COMPARATIVELY few people ever consider a newspaper in the light of an institution for the earning of money for its owners. The newspaper, as nearly as we can judge the general public's view, is looked upon as a public institution necessary to one's more or less exacting demand for information; and as necessary to the breakfast table, or the army dinner tray, or the ride home in the street car, as is the breakfast table, the after dinner cigar or book or bed, or the wheels of the trolley car. But that a newspaper has another "mission" namely that of making a living for its owners and for numerous men and women employed in making it, seems seldom to strike in on the public mind.

"You are making a mistake in raising the price of the Register," a very good friend from out in the country said to Charles F. Scott of Lola, Kan., the other day. "I heard several of my neighbors talking about it and they said if you were going to raise the price of it they would stop it." Whereupon the following proposition was submitted: "The Daily Register is selling at the same price that it was when it first started, seventeen years ago. Find us a farmer who is willing to sell his corn or wheat or hay or anything else he raises at the same price he set for them seventeen years ago, and we will sell him the Register at the same old price. Or if that isn't fair, find us a man of any trade who is willing to say that in his candid judgment a newspaper office ought not to be allowed to advance the price of everybody else's product, has been advanced, and we will take it all back."

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ANOTHER GREAT WHEAT CROP.

ONE wheat crop is hardly harvested before the government begins reporting on the next. This year's winter wheat crop was the largest ever produced, and, weather conditions permitting, the crop now in the ground will be even larger. There is a considerably increased acreage and some of this increase is due to the fact that the south has sown more winter wheat than usual.

In Alabama says the Birmingham Age-Herald, there has been as little wheat raised in recent years that the crop was almost negligible in official estimates, but it will be different from now on. Many a cotton farmer sowed wheat last month for next year's harvest who had never before attempted to raise this grain as a money crop. In long years gone by Alabama produced large wheat crops, but cotton was allowed to push grain aside and almost supplant it entirely. Less cotton and more grain and maybe livestock is now the slogan throughout the south, and the south will be all the better for it.

WHEAT'S COST TO CANADA.

IN THE enthusiasm with which Canada has come to the aid of the mother country in this time of war stress, probably few of her patriotic citizens have stopped to count the cost to their land. With that lavishness common to a new country of boundless, if untasted, resources, where frugality is a crime, Canada is paying the men volunteering for the military service the sum of \$1 a day. She has already promised to raise funds and equal \$5,000 men. The pay alone of these men means \$5,000 a day, not allowing for the higher pay for the officers. For a month of thirty days that runs up to \$1,620,000. A year's service—and there are many opinions that several years of war are ahead of the allies—would count the cost of that small army up to \$20,000,000.

The probability is that a protracted war will see efforts to place a quarter of a million Canadian troops on the firing line. In that event the payroll of her army will be staggering. Then Canada's troops are armed with the Ross rifle, a Canadian weapon, placing upon that country the responsibility of supplying every cartridge fired by her men. That will mean a great expense in manufacture and transportation.

In addition, the dominion has al-

ready furnished \$2,000,000 worth of flour to Great Britain, and has voted \$20,000 for the relief of the Belgian sufferers. The provinces, too, are making their little contribution to the cause in coal, horses, feed and food supplies. Her citizens are donating to Red Cross and other funds. Counties, cities and towns are contributing individual amounts in equipping troops, providing for the families of men going to the front, and furnishing comforts to the troops that the war department cannot undertake to supply. Above all is the love of her young manhood, whose toll is from almost every hamlet. For a scrap of paper assuredly Canada is rapidly setting out to do her part.

A NEW SANTA FE RAILWAY.

THE Santa Fe Railway Co. (Compagnie Francaise des Chemins de Fer de la Provence de Santa Fe), with headquarters at Santa Fe, Argentine Republic, according to a United States consular report, is authorized by an act passed by the chamber of deputies on September 8 to construct and work the following lines in connection with its system: (1) A line starting at the present station of Chardan to run westward 39 miles, this to include the branch line of 47 miles already authorized by the executive power; (2) a branch line to start either at kilometer 35 or at the terminal of the small branch already built toward the north and to run 42 miles in a northwesterly direction.

These lines will be narrow gauge (1 meter, or 3.28 feet), as are the other lines of the Santa Fe Railway Co. The act provides that the contract for construction must be signed within six months after promulgation of the law. Plans are to be submitted to the government within one year after signing contract, and work to commence six months after approval of plans, and to be terminated within two years from date of commencement.

The ministry of public works has accepted the bid of the Sociedad Anonima Orestein y Koebel y Arthur Kopell for delivery of the metal materials required in the construction of the bridge over the Rio Dulce opposite the city of Santiago del Estero. The contract amounts to \$55,788. The construction of the bridge in question was recently authorized at a total cost of \$271,411. The province of Santiago del Estero donated the necessary land to the Republic.

The Opening Year.

By Geo. H. Given.

The year has opened full of splendor. Full of glory, full of might, the year has opened sweet and tender, full of lovely mellow light.

The year has opened full of beauty, beauty filling earth and sky; the year has opened full of dignity, dignified, grave, and high.

The year has opened full of goodness; goodness sparkling everywhere; the year has opened full of kindness, kindness full of love and care.

The year has opened full of promise, full of favor, hope and cheer; the year has opened rich and precious, And we hail it "Happy Year!"

And when its days are gladly ended And the year has gone to rest, May all its grace be in us blended For the better and the best.

HEARD IN ALBUQUERQUE.

How Bad Backs Have Been Made Strong—Kidney Blas Corrected.

All over Albuquerque you hear it. Dean's Kidney Pills are keeping up the good work. Albuquerque people are telling about it—telling of old backs made sound again. You can believe the testimony of your own townpeople. They tell it for the benefit of those who are suffering. If your back aches, if you feel lame, sore and miserable, if the kidneys act too frequently, or passants are painful, scanty and off color, use Dean's Kidney Pills, the remedy, that has helped so many of your friends and neighbors. Follow this Albuquerque citizen's advice and give Dean's a chance to do the same for you.

Mrs. Thomas Blakemore, 216 S. Arno St., Albuquerque, says: "I know I needed Kidney medicine as my back ached and I had other kidney ailments. I used one box of Dean's Kidney Pills and have never needed any kidney medicine since. My relatives have also used Dean's Kidney Pills with the most satisfactory results."

Mrs. Blakemore is only one of many Albuquerque people who have gratefully endorsed Dean's Kidney Pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Dean's Kidney Pills, the remedy backed by home testimony. At all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."

Copper and Electricity.

The electrical conductivity of copper depends upon the total amount of impurities and not upon any one element. This is why the conductivity test is so valuable in determining the purity of copper.

Phone 2, Red Barn, 111 Copper for first-class backs and carriages. W. L. Trimble & Co.

The Girl Telegrapher's Peril

SCENE FROM "THE GIRL TELEGRAPHER'S PERIL"

CHILD on a railroad trestle, a rushing express train, the pink dawn of a running girl and a leap into the river just as the express crashed by overhead—these were some of the elements in the incident which last week provided Lone Point with excitement such as it has not known for years.

Myra Blake, three-year-old daughter of Thomas Blake, a lineman, was the innocent cause of what narrowly escaped being a tragedy. If Miss Holmes had been a moment later in her dash across the trestle after the unconscious child or if the river, thirty feet below, had not been very deep and clear of rocks at that point Lone Point would indeed have been lonely in the months to come.

As it was, the girl telegrapher only escaped drowning through the efforts of a tramp telegrapher who happened along just then. When Blake, the father, rushed frantic to see if he found his baby and the girl he loved safely drying their clothes at a fire built by the stranger.

This latest story of danger and daring to the career of Helen, the girl telegraph operator, is full of interest, because Helen not only saves the child's life but she has to reject two proposals from the baby's father. Blake, who is a widower, has fallen deeply in love with the pretty operator because of her tenderness in dressing his injuries after a railroad accident. Helen, however, would have done the same for any wounded man, and tells him so. His pride injured, Blake stalks angrily from the office and bumps into Pete, so severely that Helen is forced to come to the stranger's rescue.

It is this tough courtesy that drives Pete to the river's edge to escape his rough neighbors in a peaceful camp under the stars; hence he is on hand when the two girls leap from the bridge, and his presence saves them from a watery grave.

Blake is overwhelmed with remorse when he realizes that the victim of his anger has planned this magnificent revenge, and they become fast friends. Blake again asks Helen to be his wife, but she shakes her head again. She has not yet met the man whom she is to love.

This story is called "The Girl Telegrapher's Peril" and is the last of the series, "The Hazards of Helen," the railroad series, in which the Kalem Company is featuring Helen Holmes, the most daring moving picture actress in the world.

CHAVEZ MAN WANTS NOTED MISSIONARY TO DAM RIVERS TO STOP WASTE**CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY**

County Allows More Water to Run Off Than Is Used in Irrigation, Asserts C. P. Shearman.

Father Weber, Widely Known for His Work Among the Navajo Indians, Honored in Solemn Ceremonies.

Roswell, N. M., Dec. 31.—When the county well board meets January 2 it will be presented with a proposition to dam all the rivers of the county, if present plans are carried out. C. P. Shearman, president of the board, is lack of the plan and in answer to it made the following statement:

"It has traveled over much of the arid west in the past three months and every day

I see valuable assets of the country going to waste. There is no need for the practice, and it must be stopped.

It has got to be stopped. Navajo county wastes more water in the winter months than is used during the irrigation seasons.

It is a crime against the valley to allow the practice to continue. To my knowledge I know

there is more water in the ground than there has been for eight years.

All the wells are strong. North Spring

river has more water than for seven or eight years. Wells which had once stopped flowing are again throwing

the precious water to water on thirsty lands.

It might be said also that it is where much of the trouble of waste is originated. These wells, when they stopped flowing, were abandoned. They had dried and the basins rotted out and became perverted. Today they are flowing. Besides the water flowing on to the land during the wet season it is seeping through and submerges the land.

Much of the submergence damage is being done by wells with bad casting in them. After a time the casting becomes perforated, and the water goes into the surface water. Besides wasting all of that water, it runs and damages the land.

If the Navajo county well board

had not done this, it would be in favor of damming the rivers at the mouth.

"What would this cost?" he was asked.

"I think somewhere around \$25,000, but then it would all be made back the first year in the increased production."

"Take, for instance, the Shafter farm. Would it not be worth much to them to have water just when they need it? By damming the rivers up for five months, and then distribute the water during the seven months' irrigation season, would be fair and a money-making proposition to the county. If there is not such a law allowing the board to do so, I think there would be enough sentiment to get one passed pretty quickly."

Herald want 3 lines—3 times—times.

His Birthday.

"When you were born?" asked an inquisitive of Robert Louis on day, "May 10, 1880," was the instant reply, and Robert Louis and Fanny Stevenson exchanged glances. This was their wedding day.

was born at New Salem, Michigan, in the year 1882. After attending the schools of his native place he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered St. Francis college, in charge of the Franciscan fathers, there to make his college course preparatory to entering the priesthood. Having finished his classical studies in a most satisfactory manner he entered the Franciscan order on August 24, 1882. Here he took up his philosophical and theological studies which he continued for a period of six years. After completing these with the highest honors he was admitted to the dignity of the holy priesthood on December 24, 1889.

Shortly after his ordination he received an appointment as professor at St. Francis college, his alma mater. Here he labored with great success and was very much admired and beloved by the young students. But when in the year 1898 the Franciscan fathers of Cincinnati undertook the establishment of a mission among the Navajos in Arizona Father Anselm, since deceased, were appointed for the arduous and important work.

What Father Weber has achieved and is still accomplishing among the Navajo Indians is well known to the western people. His labors are spent also for their educational, financial and economical interests and advancements. Despite his manifold duties in this respect he has found time to devote to the ethnological study of the Navajo Indian tribe. With the wide assistance of the other fathers of St. Michaels he has edited several books of great anthropological and archaeological value.

One wish is most sincerely expressed: May his silver years ripen into a harvest of golden ones and may his reward be an exceedingly great one when life's work is done.

and commands their love and esteem in such a measure as does this zealous and unassuming Franciscan missionary.

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